NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CONVENED FOR THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS-REPORTS OF M. OLLIVIER AND THE PROCUREUR-GEN-ERAL AFFIRMING THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE PLOT-GUSTAVE PLOURENS IMPLICATED.

Paris, Thursday, May 5, 1870. The Journal Officiel this morning contains a decree convoking the High Court of Justice for the trial of those recently arrested for participation in a plot against the life of the Emperor.

The report of Minister Ollivier, preceding the deerce, shows the existence of a revolutionary party having for its object the establishment of a democratic and social republic. Its weapons are misrepresentation, systematic outrage, calumny, emeutes, assassinations. New liberties increase its instead of appeasing it. It in them only facilities for increased organization and extension of its influence, Its existence and purposes are scarcely concealed in its assemblies, and in the columns of the journals and declares himself in possession of evidence sufficient to prove criminal attempt and conspiracy. He es parts of speeches in which he announced suffice to conquer passions which had their rise in But he is forced to believe that energetic repression is the only means through which to out which the inauguration of free institutions would be a feelbardy step. Since the appeal to the people already been decreed, his first instruction was to delay this trial, in order that the involuntary evidence might not seem an electioneering maneuver. have for a long time been prepared. Under these reumstances it is our duty to publicly surrender tice. The number inculpated, the nature and gravity of the affair, and the exigencies of public order, demand the exercise of the powers of the high

Then follows a report of the Procureur-General, showing that in their public assemblies ardent revolutionists had come together to prepare the insurrection and attempt against the Emperor. The report gives some details of the conspiracy of February, and accuses the conspirators of having participated in the emeute which followed the arrest of Rochefort, and of having designed to assassinate the Emr by an explosion of nitro-glycerine. The report of the International Association of Workingmen, a etter from Valin, President of that Society, in which be says the Association should concert for united ction in case of an outbreak. The report then passes ions of Beaury show that he was in collusion with stave Flourens in a plot to assassinate the Emseror. A letter is published from Flourens to Beaury, cherein the question of the attempt is discussed, and de a letter from Beaury to Ballot, a friend of Flourens, in which he invites him to assist at ampu tions in the Rue de Rivoli, where there are likely e be wounded men on the 29th of April, between the bours of 2 and 4 o'clock. Another letter, from Floureas, found at the house of Pallot, and dated April 29, speaks likewise of that affair. The report then gives an account of the discovery of the bombs, and states that there might be another foundery where bombs ere manufactured. The report announces the arrest

The Procureur-General, Grandeperret, publishes in Journal Official letters containing evidence of the tence of the conspiracy. Among them is the for-

n Beauty when arrested here: My Very Deay Priested Here:
My Very Deay Priested I have duly received your three
titers. I request that you have addressed them by this
sy, and not through Mr. Smalley of The New-York
highest, No. 12 Pail Mall, London, inclosed in an envele with my Christian name. But I hope we shall not
ve to waif long, and next week we shall see each ofter
the in Paris, when all will have ended well. You It is reported that the Government has demanded

of England the extradition of Gustave Fleurens, on account of his complicity in the plot against the The Siccle to day explains the situation, as follows:

The Government asks for an unqualified approval of past, and a carte blanche for the future." There is much agitation at Beziers, and troops are

tonstantly arriving there.
The Gaulois says there is a rumor that M. Ollivier will soon exchange the Ministry of Justice for that of Foreign Affairs, made vacant by the resignation of Count Daru. The change is looked upon as quite probable here, and the report is generally credited. The earnings of Adelina Patti for the past season have been 1,000,000 francs, to say nothing of the presents she has received. The Marquis Caux, her husband, has just contributed 1,500 frances to the funds of the Flebiscitary Committee.

AN EXPLANATION.

Pants, Thursday, May 5, 1870. Letters were sent to my London address for M. Gustave Flourens, as stated in the Beaury letter, but the writers, contents, or purpose of such letters, and Flourens's plans or connection, if any, with the alleged plot, are utterly unknown to me. I came to Paris voluntarily, on Sunday, where I shall remain. to answer questions, if any, as there is nothing in my relations with Flourens to conceal. G. W. S.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE SAID TO BE SETTLED. LONDON, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bouverie gave notice of his intention of moving the rejection of the Female Suffrage bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lowe, said he saw no objection to the mint coining money for Bolivia as it now does.

Mr. Otway said, according to the latest official advices from Athens ten of the Marathon brigands had been captured. An investigation into the murder

... Mr. Mouseil, Undder Colonial Secretary, announced

the settlement of the Red River difficulty.

The House went into Committee on the Irish Land

Sir John Gray, yielding to Ministerial pressure postponed his amendment to the Irish Land bill, making the Ulster custom general, providing for arbitration of rents every 14 years, and prohibiting

sub-letting. going tenants gave rise to an excited debate, which was brought to a close by Mr. Gladstone. He implored the Committee to reject the amendment. The Government had carefully weighed every word of the bill; especially the clause providing for indemniacation to outgoing tenants for their improvements.

The House divided, and the amendment was reected by a vote of 220 to 134. The Committee reported progress and the House

In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Grancile. Colonial Minister, announced the receip of a then I'

telegraphic dispatch from Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, reporting the pacific settlement of the Red River difficulty,

THE WOMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT DEPLORED—MINISTER JAY PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN— EMIGRANTS OFFERED FREE PASSAGE TO CAN-

The Times this morning deplores the women's rights ovement in the House of Commons last evening, and does not believe the women of England are at all in sympathy.

At the Queen's levee, yesterday, the Hon. John Jay, the American Minister to Austria, was presented to Her Majesty.

The Government offers a free passage in transports which are about to sail for Canada, to all dock-yard laborers who have recently been discharged, and who may wish to emigrate.

ROME.

THE POPE TIRED OF THE INFALLIRILITY DISCUS-SIGN-ANOTHER SCHEMA VOTED ON-DUPAN-LOUP PREPARING A REPLY TO ARCHBISHOP LONDON, Thursday, May 5, 1870.

The Pope has urged that the discussion on the Infallibility question be closed before Ascension Day. The Committee on that subject in the Œcumenical Council has promised to present a revised schema immediately. The Council yesterday voted on the schema relative

to the small catechism. A tenth of the Bishops present voted "non placet." among whom were the German and Hungarian Bishops, who desire to pre serve the catechism of Canisius. A Brussels dispatch says that Archbishop Kenrick has gone to Naples to finish a protest against Papal Infallibility. Dupanloup's reply to Archbishop

SPAIN. ACTION SUSPENDED ON THE PORTO RICO CON-

Spaulding in the matter of Infaliibility will soon be

STITUTION. LONDON, Tehursday, May 5, 1870. It is reported that the Spanish Government, deferring to the petitions received from the Antilles, has suspended action on the new Constitution for Porto Rice, and will not consider any proposition for the

INTERNAL DISSURSIONS OF THE REPUBLIC—OUT-RAGES AND CRIMES FREQUENT—DEATH DE-CREED THE PUNISHMENT FOR HIGHWAY

directions confirmatory evidence of the painful dissensions which threaten the Republic with anarchy. The difficulties in San Luis Potosi continue. The whole see tion of country lying upon the borders of the United States is unquiet, while the troubles with Lozada threaten never to end. From Oaxaca comes news that one of the Members of Congress and an Administrator of Excise for the State, D'Francisco Rosas, has been murdered er

The Monitor states That Senor D. Trinidad Garcia. Deputy to Congress, was lately grossly maltreated by soldiers, sent to protect his person while en route from San Luis Potosi to this city. He was compelled by them to walk, leading a stubborn horse; and the Representative of the people of Fresnillo passed through that city, scoffed at by the Government soldiers conducting him. stationed at that point by the officers of the customs at Sisal, were sent on board to take charge of the vessel, a night the smuggler slipped his anchors, and making prisoners of the guard, put to sea, doubtless intending to and his cargo at some other point. What became of his

Innumerable incidents of this kind, unworthy, how ever, of detail, reveal the deplorable state of the country. They have prompted President Juarez to action against the highway robbers who commit the most of these crimes and ourrages, but I am sorry to say the action is not calculated to better the condition of the country. He has issued a decree defining highway robcommission of crime are to be punished with death on the mere accusation of the officer affecting their capture. ination—in fact a drain lead could upon the guilt or in-more than three days—is to decide upon the guilt or in-nocence of the accused persons. Scatence and execution greats the inclinery of his first appeal to him not to re-greats the inclinery of his first appeal to him not to re-greats the inclinery of his first appeal to him not to re-ceive the delegates, Elebot and Secti. He now asserts ourn the in-it. If not, close of the trial. This extraordinary judicial and exof the several States and their subordinate officers, but in the civil anthorities of the districts. Of course, such extreme measures defeat themselves, and practically the decree is simply encouragement to robbers.

THE NEW DOMINION.

TARIFF AGITATION-RETALIATION-RED RIVER MATTERS—DR. LYNCH'S OPPOSITION MEMORIAL—CHANGE OF POLITICAL SENTI-MENT—THE UNION A FAILURE—DISENTEGRA-

OTTAWA, April 50 .- The anti-Tariff agitation continues with unabated strength all over the country. The best Union papers in New-Brunswick say that sure will turn the people of that Province against the Dominion, and will forever prevent Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island from joining the Confederacy. Ministerial journals, such as The Toronto Leader, The London Free Press, The London Prototype, The Kingston News, and others, have turned against the administration, and demand the reconstruction of the Cabinet and the resignation of Hineks. In a former letter I reviewed this man's antecedents, and foretoid the troubles in which he would involve Cayada. Hincks, Tupper, and MacDonald are, unwittingly, leaving no stone unturned to disgust the loyal Canadians and drive them into Annexation. Indignation meetings are held in all parts of the country, protesting against the duties on flour and coal. By the way, almost all the Government papers at a distance were badly "sold" in regard to the Tariff. They received the first telegram advising them that the obnoxious duties had been withdrawn, and the editors wrote long leaders praising the Government for the wisdom evinced in receding from an untenable position. Three hours later the Government again clanged its mind, and reimposed the duties; but the editors had gone home for the night, and the articles appeared with the later dispatches as a commentary.

A very uneasy feeling prevalls among the larger importers, caused by Sir John A. MacDonald's vaunt that by a war of tariffs he would impede and punish the United States for refusing to grant reciprocity. Telegrams from New York and Washington hint in most unnistatable terms that such conduct will be sure to lead to the refusal on the part of Congress to allow goods bought by Camadians in England to pass through American territory, in bond. This would seriously delay all importations, and in fact annihilate Canadian commerce with England during the Winter. A clearer case of being hoist with one's own petard it is hard to imagine.

The refusal to allow Canadian troops to pass through American territory, although not at all unexpected, has caused much angry comment, and the moving of the steamer Michigan to Lake Superior has added fuel to the fire. I hear a rumor that a telegram was sent to Mr. Thornton to ask if a peace expedition, for purposes of political sentiment, and the moving of the steamer Michigan to Lake Superior has added fuel to the fire. I hear a rumor that a telegram was sent to Mr. Thornton to ask if a peace expedition, for purposes of political sentiments.

A change of this man's antecedents, and foretold the troubles in which he would involve Cauada. Hincks, Tupper, and MacDonald are, unwittingly, leaving no stone unturned

The second has her limber. Quetee is Cathone and French. Ontario is Protestant and Free-Trade. How can you ever "weld these into one people of common interests!" "Inst is the truth," I answered. "What will the end be!" "Disintegration," he replied. "And then?" "And then," he concluded. "tout ce qui tombe

ra au soldat—the fruit which falls is the soldier's share."
Let the Americans wait patiently. The pear is ripening.
Sir Stafford Northcote, late Secretary for India in the
Disracil Cabinet, is here. As President of the Hudson's
lay Company, he is engaged in consultations with the
Government.

THE NEW PROVINCE OF MANITOBA-FORT GARRY NEWS.

OTTAWA, May 3.-The Government practically signed its death warrant last night by the introduc-tion of the bill constituting the new province of Manitoba in the North-West. The reason why the action of the Ministry in this matter has been so eagerly watched is, that Quebec has strained every nerve to make the North-West a purely French province, and Ontario to point seem realized, since the limits of the new province positively leave out Portage La Prairie, one of the most onsiderable and most important of the English speaking settlements of Red River, containing between 2,000 and 3,000 souls. To effect this the framer of the bill must have exercised considerable ingenuity, for Portage La 60 miles distant), so much part and parcel of the other settlements by trade, blood relationship, and every tie which combine communities lying in close proximity, that nothing but the fact that it was the loyal English of that place who rose at last and compelled Riel to release his prisoners, can account for it's being neglected admis-Then the half-breeds are to have a reservation of 1,200,000 acres of land, to extinguish the title they claim to have to the country by right of their blood relationship with Indians! This reservation has been so managed, by disabiling English settlers from participating in it (not being included in the province), that it amounts to a grant of land to the French Roman Catholics, and I predict that when we have the measure before us in print, we shall find these fertile acres vested in the Reman Catholic clergy as trustees for the half-breeds. Then, by the same process of learning, these 3,000 or so of Euglish (in a total French and English population of 15,000, out of the Electoral Districts into which the prevince is to be divided, the result will be to give the French preponderance in the two Chambers which are to be constructed, and in every office in the country. So the French have succeeded.

The proposition of the Government will be brought down in the printed form of a Bill to-night or to-morrow. Meanwhile, these are the main features, very briefly:

First: A province to be formed, with Fort Garry for its capital, to be called Manitoba, including a total area of 11,600 square miles. it amounts to a grant of land to the French Roman Catho-

rection.

Third: All the British North American Territories, not already being colonies of Great Britain, or included in the above, will be governed as an unorganized tract by the Lieutenant-Governed of Manitoba under a separate commission of the Great Scal of the Dominion, acting under orders in Council.

Fourth: The country to be represented in the Dominion Parliament, first, until the census gives a population of 50,000, by two Senators; and when the population amounts to 50,000, four Senators, and when the census gives 75,000, four Senators, which will be the same as Prince Edward Island, with a population of 85,000.

In the House of Commons the Province will be represented by four members, the Province being divided into four electoral discricts for the purpose by the Governor-General of the Dominion. There will be two Legislative Chambers, a Council of Seven, to be increased to twelve in four years if thought necessary, and an Assembly of Twenty-four, These Chambers will be thus constituted: The Council of Seven as a responsible Ministry, and the Assembly of Twenty-four returned from 24 electoral districts.

electoral districts. $F_i(t)$ is All these clauses or any of them can be altered by the people except the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor, and everywhere where no provision is made already the Act of British North America (Union of the

Provinces) will apply,

Sith's Every Estitish subject of 21 years of age who is a
householder will have a right to vote.

Secents: The subsidy will be 80 cents per head annually
until the population reaches 400,000; the annual payment for the administration of government to be \$30,000.

Eighth: Both French and English languages shall be
used in public Paritamentary records and reports.

Ninth: Such lands as do not now belong to individuals
will belong to the Dominion of Canada, but there will be
a reservation of 1,200,000 acres of hand for settlement by
the half-breeds and their children, "for the purpose of
extinguishing Indian claims and titles upon all lands
within the limits of the Province." Now comes some faformation. The Indian title is not extinguished over
any part of the Hadson Bay territory, except two miles
on each side of the rivers Assimbolne and Red River—
at least, the Premier says so—and if that is true, the
American Government has just as much right as the
British on lands beyond that little limit, further than the
right more equation bestows. Here the Premier felt he
was getting into troubled waters, and raushed out of the
difficulty of explaiding what be did not himself, and
what nobody else did understand, by saying that, in Arranging these bagatelies, the aid of the local Legislature
(when constructed) would be invited. The right and
title of all persons now in peacable possession will be
confirmed, and the local Legislature will assist in this
particular also. Then comes the formal announcement
of the dispatch of an expedition to maintain peace and
order.

order.
Dr. James Lynch of Fort Garry writes another letter to

His Excellency, the Governor-General, in which he regrets the inefficiency of his first appeal to him not to receive the delegates, Eleiot and Seott, He now asserts that Richot invited the half-breeds to take quarters in the parish church of St. Norberts, and where, at daily high mass, he arged them to join the standard of the rebellion; that he was present at the surrender of loyal English and at the shooting of Thomas Scott. He also offers to prove that A. H. Scott, the delegate, was an active accent of the insurgents. Mr. Lynch gives an account of the insurgents. Mr. Lynch gives an account of the insurgents. Mr. Lynch gives an account of the thin the standard of the remarkable gathering, should find a place in Tue Thinuxe. He says:

I have also the hand of stating for the information of your Excellency that a meeting was convened of the representatives from all the parishes in the settlement at the request of Mr. Duard A. Senin, Special Gommasioner from Canada. This meeting or connell was held in the Courillouse, which the teckeds and adjoining the fort.

Rel had a large aroasi force under his check the gate of the stockade, Surrounded the building in which the meeting was held and were stationed at the door of the Chamber. Guards held the gate of the stockade, Surrounded the building in which the needing was held and were stationed at the door of the Chamber. Guards held the gate of the stockade, Surrounded the building in which the headers were huilded together in small rooms within the fort, and within 200 areas prohibited, and, with his arms, for her or craimed and promise of the stockade, Surrounded the building in which the headers were huilded together in small rooms within the fort, and within 200 areas prohibited, and, with his arms, for hear of the proposition of the forth leaders when the standard of the provential proposition of the forth propositio

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

Tuesday, May 3 .- In the House of Commons, this afternoon, there was a disgraceful scene among members during the discussion on the North-West bill after it had passed a second reading. Last night, during the first debate, arising out of the introduction of the measure, the Hon. Mr. Macdongall bitter!y attacked the the first debate, arising out of the introduction of the measure, the Hon. Mr. Macdongall bitterly attacked the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Secretary of State, and charged him with being seriously implicated in the troubles which led to his (Macdongall) being driven from the country he was sent to govern. He appealed to the House to grant a Committee of Inquiry, and said, with the utmost carnestness, that he had witnesses—he even had witnesses present in the House—who would give complete and convincing testimony that such was the case. This afternoon Mr. Howe took the matter up, and, after a number of very warm passages, referred to Mr. Macdongall's letters while at Pembina, charactering them as mean, cowardly, and sneaking in character. There was a momentary silence at this outburst, and then a storm. The language used by excited members was certainly unparliamentary. A French member, unable to control his wrath, and at a loss for any subject of complaint against Macdongall, poured the vial of his anger on the head of Dr. Lynch, called him repeatedly a liar, and used other epithets of a decidedly offensive character. Then an English member arose and denounced such language in the House, and a scene ensued which beggars description. Suffice to eay that the House took the extraordinary course of adjourning till to-morrow at the dinner recess (6 o'clock). Tomorrow the debate will go on, if members are sufficiently cooled down.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAHLEGAD REPORT.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORT. OTTAWA, Ont., May 3 .- The Special Committee on Pacific Communication, appointed by the Canadian Senate, has reported. The Committee is of opinion that a railway with a gauge of two feet from Fort William to Rainy Lake, steam navigation along Hainy Lake and River to the end of Lake of the Woods, and a road thence to Fort Garry, form the most desirable and practicable route to the North-West. With regard to a Canadian Pacific Railway, the Committee state that such a project has been submitted to them, but that it is so

jubilant. They say that every tie laid on the Northern Pacific is one vote for Annexation. RUMOR THAT RIEL IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE RED

RIVER COUNTRY-A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDI-OTTAWA, May 5 .- A letter from the Red River states that Riel was about to flee the country, be-

ing afraid of the Indians. It is reported here that a number of volunteers are or ganizing a filibustering expedition in Toronto, and that the arrangements, which are of a secret character, are well advanced. It is said that they intend to reach Fort Garry before the Government troops. The report is not gen

THE NEW PROVINCE OF MANITOBA-CHANGE OF

BOUNDARY. OTTAWA, May 5 .- In the House of Commons Sir John A. Macdonald explained that several alterations had been made in the Manitoba bill. The boundary lines of the Province have been altered, in order to include Portage la Prairie. The deviations of the boundary would increase the estimated population about 2,000. So, in cal-culating the subsidy to be paid to that country, the basis should be 17,000 persons instead of 15,000.

THE FRENCH STRIKES. THE FRENCH LABOR ASSOCIATIONS-THEIR OB-

The Paris correspondent of a London journal describes an interview which he had with one of the chiefs of the French Workmen's Associations. There are two societies—the International Workmen's Association and the Societe des Métiers Parisiens. The first has its headquarters in London, the second in Paris. The correspondent inquired if the International Workmen's Association could command large sums of money, and was answered: "Not yet; but the Societe des Métiers Parisiens has several times spent considerable sums, larger than is generally thought, in strikes. In 1867 the strike of the bronze-workers of Paris cost 97,600f, (\$19,400); that was the most expensive strike we have had as yet. The strike of the megissiers (tanners) in 1869 cost 80,000f. (\$16,000). We had a little pecuniary assistance from England, but not much."

The correspondent further inquired if the International Association was not endeavoring to bring about a general strike, and addis:

Without answering my question categorically, he JECTS AND MOVEMENTS.

Strike, and adds:
Without answering my question categorically, he immediately began to expatiate on the effectiveness of such an attack on society, in a manner which left but little doubt in my mind that such an extreme measure was really in serious contemplation by him and his brother agitators. I pointed out that it seemed to me that the workingmen would almost inevitably succumb in such a struggle, seeing that the capitalists would have the interest of their money, &c., to live on in case of a general strike, while the workmen would not be able to receive such aid as is usual in ordinary strikes from their brother workmen, since no one would be carning any

the interest of their money, &c., to live on in case of a general strike, while the workmen would not be able to receive such aid as is usual in ordinary strikes from their brother workmen, since no one would be carning any money, and the accumulated capital of the very recently organized societies in France would not last a week divided among all their members.

"Oh, but their capital would be no use without labor," he answered. "It would absolutely be no more use to them than a twenty-franc piece would have been to Robinson Crusoe in his desert island. We should take care to make the strike particularly strict and universal in all trades having relation to the food supply—when the butchers would not kill meat, or the bakers bake bread, it would be a question of who could fast longest."

All this sounds like the wild talk of a visionary; yet it came from the mouth of a very intelligent, well-educated man, who, though not himself a workingman, is in daily contact with the workingmen of Paris, Getting animated, and forgetting his reserve, he continued: "We desire no more street fights, but in the presence of a strike like that of which I have spoken, can they resist?"

But are not all your societies llegal! Perfectly so; only they are new so widely spread that no Prefect of Police would care to deal with them. In fact, both the Association Internationale and the Societies on much scandal and indignation among the workmen of Paris, and so few of them are Bonapartists, that there is little chance of any of us being prosecuted again.

I think you said that the head Committee of the Association Internationale sat in London; that is, of course, for political reasons. I suppose the English Government never interferes in the least with you!—Oh no; on the contrary. On one occasion it has protected two of our members. In 1867, two English delegates to the vearly Congress, returning from Switzerland through France, had their boxes opened, and all their papers seized at the French frontier. When they arrived in England app

THE INDIANS.

TROUBLE ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD-AN EMPLOYE KILLED.

SIDNEY, Nev., May 5.-The track repairers of the Union Pacific Railroad, between Potter and Antelope Stations, were attacked three times and run into Antelope by sixty Indians yesterday afternoon. One man was | bill, and when he had finished, at his own request the

OPERATIONS IN WYOMING-SIX INDIANS KILLED. South Pass, Wyoming Territory, May 4 .-Major Gordon, with a party of cavairy, made another excursion to-day in pursuit of the Indians. He had a excursion to-day in partial six. Two of Lieut. Gordon's command were killed—Lieut. Stumbach and a Sergeant. The country is alive with Indians, known to be AN AGENT'S ACCOUNT OF THE OREGON INDIANS

THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO BE "CONTENTED AND SATISFIED."

Washington, May 5.—The official report rom Capt. Knapp, Agent for the Indians at Klamath Agency, Oregon, on the condition of the Indians, is good. The tribes which lately arrived at the Reservation are The tribes which lately arrived at the Reservation are well satisfied and pleased with the country, and are anxious to work and to be shown how to manage on farms. They also desire implements to erect comfortable houses, put up fences, &c. The agent had visited the camp of the Snake Indians (lately hostile) at Tie Nox, and found the people contented and satisfied with their rations, which had been ample. Permission had been given to the Klamaths and Meadoes to fish on Lost River. No trouble is anticipated between the whites and Indians. The agent says the Reservation has immense tracts of grazing meadow, and if encouraged in stock-raising, the indians would soon become self-sustaining and wealthy, and able to supply the country surrounding with stock.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES TO BE ORGANIZED FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF IMMIGRANTS—CHINESE LABOR FOR THE SEA ISLAND PLANTATIONS.

CHARLESTON, May 5 .- The Immigrant Convention to-day promptly adopted the resolutions previously reported, looking to the establishment of a system of Immigrant Aid Societies, to offer free farms and other inducements to European immigrants, and the procuring of four steamers to run between Charleston and some Earopean port, to bring passengers and carry return cargoes of cotton. These enterprises are to be carried out by joint stock companies, and committees were appointed to solicit subscriptions of land for one, and money fin five shares) for the other. The whole session was spent in very lively debate over the resolution indorsing a company to import Chinese labor. This was vigorously opposed, on the ground that it would add another inferior race to wield the ballot, and so increase the political supremacy of the present ruling party, and also that it would tend to keep away German, Irish, and Northern immigrants, from the fear that they were to be put on an equality with the Chinese. The contract labor system was carnesstly advocated, on the ground that white men cannot be induced to work in rice-fields and Sea Island cotton plantations, on account of the malaria, and that the negroes will not work there now on the plantation system, so that these low countries along the coast must be abandoned and run into jungle, unless Chinese labor can be obtained. After a long struggle the resolution was adopted, and the Convention adjourned. of Immigrant Aid Societies, to offer free farms and other

THE LIME ROCK BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED. ROCKLAND, Me., May 5.—Charles H. Brooks and John Stevens, the two New-York professionals engaged in the Lime Rock Bank robbery, who were taken out of the city yesterday morning by Keyser and Black, were arrested last night and brought here. Keyser had out of the city yesterday morning by Keyser and Black, were arrested last night and brought here. Keyser had left them with their plunder at a place in the woods on the Warren road, four or five miles from this place, and promised to meet them with a team at so clock has night and take them to a place of safety. After his arrest he consented to guide the officers to the place of rendezvous and secure his confederates. A strong posse accordingly started with him, and the force was so disposed as to allow Keyser to meet the rogues and take them into his wagon as agreed upon; after which they were arrested without resistance. All, or nearly all, of the stolen property was recovered with the robbers. E. S. McAllister, a policeman and night watchman, was arrested last night. All the persons engaged in the robbery, except E. E. Rand, who was allowed to escape by the officers in Portland, are now in safe custody.

LATER.—The names of the New-York burglars concerned in the bank robbery are Joshua Daulels, alias Healms, Chas. Haight, and Langdon W. Moore, alias Charlle Adams. The latter is one of the most notorious robbers in the country, and was concerned in the Norway Eank robbery. It is said that their confederate, who is at large, is John W. Rand, alias Jack Rand of Boston. The amount of bonds and currency recovered is a little over \$20,000, which is believed to be every dollar taken. The officers and the command are busy working up the case.

WASHINGTON.

REDUCTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES THE BILL ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AGAIN SET ASIDE-FILLIBUSTER-ING IN THE HOUSE—THE NORTH AND EAST RIVER TUNNELS—EXCITING MUNICIPAL CON-TEST IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday May 5, 1870.

The Senate Finance Committee, to-day, resumed consideration of the bill for the reduction of the internal was in conference with them for upward of an hour. The Committee informed him what they proposed to do in the way of reducing internal taxation, and requested his views in the natter. It was finally agreed that a bill should be reported repealing the tax on all articles except whisky, tobacco, and incomes. One or two other matters will probably be included, but they are of no material importance. It was suggested that some change should be made in the income tax by increasing the exemption to \$2,000. The Secretary indicated that he would not object to this, as it would not reduce the revenue more than four or five millions. The Committee favor a reduction of the tax to three per cent, and are opposed to any increase of the exemption. The repeal of tax on the articles enumerated in the bill, which in-cludes sales, licenses, gros receipts, special taxes of all kinds, manufacturers' tax, &c., will, it is believed, reduce the revenue upward of \$40,000,000. The proposed bill, it seems, is far from meeting the views of the Ways and Means Committee: They will never consent to tually agreed to reduce it to three per cent, and increase desperately in the House, when it comes up for consideration, but the impression is that it can be carried.

In the Senate, to-day, the Pensions Committee made an adverse report on Mrs. Lincoln's Pension bill, which resolution was again discussed at some length, but no a considerable change occurs, the House resolution will be adopted by a decided majority. One noticeable fact is, that the chairman of every important committee is opposed to fixing a day of adjournment. At 1 o'clock the Indian reservation came up as the unfinished business, when Mr. Morrillof Maine moved to postpone it in order to take up the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill. The motion was defeated; the singular spectacle being presented of Senators, who had just insisted that an early diournment was perfectly practicable, voting to still has been writing on the calendar for a month, in order to go on with a bill in the interest of a few railread easy a matter to push it through the Senate as they had expected. Mr. Morrill denounced it with crushing effect, ard the manner in which he exposed its purposes was perfectly annihilating. He said 12,000,000 acres of land, worth at least \$4.50 per acre, were to be given to two or three railroads for 17 cents per acre, and denounced in unmeasured terms the policy pursued toward the Indians, declaring that they were being robbed of their lands, piece by piece, by white freebooters. Such was the feeling produced by Mr. Morrill's remarks that, despite the efforts of Messrs. Harlan and Pomeroy, the bill was laid over. The Fi-\$44,000,000 per annum. Late in the afternoon that troublesome measure, the bill to abolish the Franking Privilege, came up, and as the only hope of again laying it aside, the Fifteenth Amendment bill was antagonized with it. But the Yeas and Nays being called, the Senate refused to pass it over by 30 to 25. Then the Legislative brought up and with better success. The Franking bill

brought up and with better success. The Franking bill had to succumb, and it is once more out of the way for a few days. The following is the vote in detail by which the bill was set aside:

Ames. Powler. Mirrill (Vt., Bayard, Hensilion (Md.), Corera. Sprang, Cascerly, Harris. Piol. Security, Security, Corbett, Kellogg, Brake. Leris. Robertson, 17 kers. Flaunds. McDoubld. Saver, Warner. Flaunds. McDoubld. Saver, Williams—26. Therefore, Bearing, Morrill (Me.), Schutz, Williams—26. The fallowing and the same spice of physicians at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same subject. After debute the report and resolutions were adopted.

Dr. C. Cox offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a Special Committee to wait upon the Surgeon General of the United States, and to request the privilege of the lines of the United States, and to request the province of discussions of the United States, and to request the privilege of the United States, and to request the privilege of the Core of the Sound of the United States, and to request the privilege of Physicians at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted a paper on the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill of New-York submitted to the same at London in 1693. Dr. Underhill o

the Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, got the House to work on the business of the Speaker's table. The Senate bill making land grants of about 47,000,000 acres, to aid in the construction of the Northera Pacific Road, was soon reached, and Mr. Wheeler, after briefly explaining the bill, tried to cush it through under the operation of the "previous question." But, after a determined fight, the opponents of the bill, who were in the minority, succeeded, through "filibustering," in postponing action until next Wednesday. The bill would evidently have gone through but for the determination of its friends made or even read to the House for information. This singular proceeding alarmed many, and hence the sharp opposition. The reasons assigned for not allowing amendments is that, should the bill ever again reach the Senate, it will never get back again.

The Senate Commerce Committee to-day authorized

Senator Conkling to prepare a bill providing for the tunneling of the East and North Rivers. The persons who ask Congress to grant them the privilege, as soon as the bill is passed, intend to proceed at once with the

undertaking.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Mayor of this city was held to-day. Two ets of delegates appeared from all the wards, and the result was a split-two conventions and two nominations. One nominated Sayles J. Bowen, the incumbent, for Mayor, and the other Major Richards, Chief of Police. Both have accepted, and both claim to be the regular nominee. The colored delegates were about eventy divided between the contestants. The Star of this city, in its issue this evening, says that Richards has already signified his intention to withdraw from the contest in favor of Matthew G. Emery, who is the nomince of the reform Republicans, This, The Star says, insures Emery's election. The election comes off on the first Monday in June next. The contest is of the most exciting nature, and Congress and the Executive have been appealed to by the contestants for recognition. The colored voters are more divided than was antici-

been appealed to by the contestants for recognition, the colored voters are more divided than was anticipated, and seem to be fully competent to act for themselves.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day had under consideration a bill to promote the efficiency of the Navy. Senator Drake informed them that he had prepared a new bill, which he destred to submit, as an improvement on the bill under consideration. They anthorized him to to till under consideration. They anthorized him to confide the consideration of Committee.

There is no special news from the Indian country to day, but Gen. Sherman expects the reatter to be decided within a week—fight or no fight.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Rear-Admiral Poor amounteing the arrival of the Dictator and Yantic at Havana. All well and "all quiet" is the report of the Admiral.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS—OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S COLLIGIE.

Edward Young, Cines of the Shares of the Sha

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ensuing decade.

The amount of reduction of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman, is as follows: On income, \$14,000,000; sales, \$8,763,000; gross recepts, \$6,522,000; articles in Schedule A, \$805,000; gross recepts, \$6,522,000; articles in Schedule A, \$805,000; salaries of United States officers, \$680,000; passports, \$27,000; legacies and successions, \$2,818,000; miscellaneous, \$48,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes them to the salary and all taxes on employment, \$9,311,000; total, \$43,007,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: On distilled spirits, fermented-libours, tobacco, gas, income at the rate of 3 per cent. All the stamp taxes, or taxes collectable, are to be collected by stamps.

lected by stamps.

The Department of State has received official information that Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube River, has been declared a free port by the Government of Turkey.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

ADVERSE REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS. Washington, May 5 .- The Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the House bill granting a pension of \$3,000 per annum to Mary Lincoln, say in their report made to-day that, although by the Constitution. their report made to-day that, although by the Constitution of the Unite! States the President is made Commander further of the Army and Navy, he is a civil and not a military officer. The death of President Lincoln occurred while ne was engaged in business of civil life. There was no principle on which pensions had hither to been granted in this country which would warrant the passing of this bill. No provision of this nature has ever been made for the widows or families of any one of the Presidents or other civil officers of the United States, although many of them, like Mr. Lincoln, rendered most exalled service to the country; and two of the Presidents died while in office, and the families of some of them were left in very slender pecuniary circumstances. There is nothing, so far, to distinguish this case from that of a great body of civil officers of the Government who, of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, from the earliest period, have lost their lives while in the performance of public duties, and have left behind them widows and orphans to be reavenent, aggravated by poverty and want. It has not seen deemed advisable in a free country to provide permanent emoluments in fovor of the families of high officers of the State as in Foreign countries; as when eminent officers ead their official term they become equal but not superior members of society. The Committee are constrained to find, from the facts before them, that Mrs. Lincoln is not, in fact, in the destinate condition which has been represented, and that her means must be reasonably sufficient to the just necessity of a citizen of the United States, either at how

WASHINGTON, May 5 .- In the American Medical Association to-day, Dr. T. G. Smith of Pennsyl-

tive measures are necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of enidenic diseases. Adopted.

Dr. N. S. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Ethics, made a najority report, and Dr. Stile of Pennsylvania made a najority report. The majority report says the Committee have registered all the delegates from all medical natitations claiming representation in the District of Coburbia except the Almani of Georgetown, the National Medical Society, the Howard Medical Society, the Froedmen's Hospital, and the Small-Pox Hospital; that the charges offered by Dr. Reyburn, as a minority of the Committee on Registration, against the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Committee on Registration, against the Medical Society and the Medical Association of the District of Committee of a nature to require the action of this body: that so fift as reintes to the Medical Society of the Ahmani of Georgetown College it has been shown to the Committee of the Committee of Arrangements as relates to the registration of the Spital, they recommend that such action of the Committee of Arrangements as relates to the registration of the members is purely clerical. If the credenials, in proper form, are presented from any society professing such membership as would place if prima facic in the list of bodies enumerated in the Constitution of the Association and entitled to represented the manes of the delegates presenting such credenials, the charges have been presented in the Committee of Arrangemen to against which charges have been presented in the Committee of the Association and entitled to representation, but against which charges in the possession of the Committee of the Association.

The minority report dissents from the final resolution of the majority, recommending the exclusion of members of t

THE PARAGUAY INVESTIGATION.